NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE BAILEY & GLEASON COMPANY'S MONEY IS GONE, NEVERTHELESS.

CASE OF A DISHONEST EMPLOYE AND AN AC- MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE PRESI-COMPLICE, WITH THE THEFT OF NEARLY \$2,000, REPORTED AS A HOLDUP

IN EROADWAY.

A theft of nearly \$2,000, committed at Broadway of Great Jones-st, yesterday afternoon, was first sported to the police as a bold highway robbery. was later shown to be the work of a dishonest employe and an accomplice. The police locked up the employe and were nunting later for the accomace, who had escaped with the cash. Two boys in the employ of the Balley & Gleason Chandeller Manufacturing Company, at Mercer and Houston sts, were sent to the Astor Place Pank at 2 o'clock to cash a check for \$1,950, the amount required by the company to pay its employes. James Scott, errenteen years old, of No. 45 Grove-st. has been trusted frequently on such errands, and it has been custom to take another boy with him when he to the bank. On a few occasions he had taken Walter Price, nineteen years old, of No. 329 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., another em-

Testerday Price asked Scott, as a favor, to take he with him to the bank, and Scott, suspecting setting wrong, took him along. At the bank Scott ashed the check and put the money in a small mitchel which he usually carried. Price asked leave carry the satchel back to the company's office, and again Scott assented. When they got outside of the bank they walked together. At Broadway and Great Jones-st, there was a crowd watching a man who was painting a sign, and Price said; "Let's look at the bicycles in the window.

Scott was looking into the window, when Price stumbled and made a motion as if to fall.
"The satchel is gone!" said Price. "Somebody hit

me and grabbed it. Scott was bewildered. He could see nobody running away with the saichel. He followed Price, who ran through Fourth st. and down Mercer-st, to the

had passed the satchel to a confederate some time before he made the outery.

Price was locked up in the Mercer-st. police station and then he made a partial confession, saying that a man named Duffy, who lived in Tenth-ave. took the satchel from him. Price also admitted that he had been living away from home and had got into trouble with a young woman lately. The detectives were searching for Duffy last night, but had small hope of capturing him, as they thought he had fied from the city.

STRUCK THE MAN WHO ANNOYED HIM.

RUSHTON PEABODY AERESTED ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Rushton Peabody, twenty-seven years old, engaged in the wholesale tobacco business and residing at No. 22 Gramercy Park, was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station last evening, charged by Robert Green, forty years old, who said he lived at Mount Vernon, with having assaulted him in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

According to Mr. Peabody's statement, when he was riding uptown in a Broadway cable car, Green was sitting beside him and continually pushed against him. Mr. Peabody left the car at Twentyagainst him. Mr. Peabody left the car at Twenty-third-st, and went into the Fifth Avenue Hotel and took a seat in the lobby. Soon after Green entered and, sitting down beside Mr. Peabody, began to anny him in the same manner as he did in the car. Mr. Peabody strack him several times. A crowd entered and Policeman Pomeroy arrested Mr. Peabody and took him to the station, where he was locked up on Green's complaint. Later Charles A. Peabody, a lawyer, of No. 13 Park-ave, and a relative of the prisoner, balled him out. Mr. Peabody is a nephew of ex-Judge Peabody.

CRISP AND HOKE SMITH MEET AGAIN.

the Chautauqua is holding its sessions. About 3,500 ons assembled to hear the speakers. Secretary Smith opened the debate in a speech of an hour and a quarter, followed by ex-Speaker Crisp in a speech of an hour and a half. Mr. Smith had the closing, of twenty minutes. There were no new material developments, the speakers following their usual line of argument. The applause was liberal and shared by both speakers.

PROMPT ACTION SAVES A LIFE.

DEATH AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK.

prompt action of an ironworker empley W. H. Jackson & Co., of East Twenty-eighth-st., aved the life of Jack Bellocci, thirty years old, of No. 170 White-st., yesterday, in the Lorsch Build-ing in process of construction at Nos. 35 and 37 Maiden Lane The name of the rescuer could not be learned last night, the policeman, George J. ace, of the Old Slip station, not having taken it

or even having made a report of the circumstances. Bellocd is a mosaic worker, and he was carrying a barrel of cement along the hallway on the eighth floor near the stairway shaft, when he stepped saide to allow another man to pass.

The railings are not yet in place around the stair-way, and the heavy barrel of cement caused Bellocci to lose his balance, and he fell into the open space with the barrel.

The ironworker was at the third floor setting a Failing when he heard the barrel crashing against the stairways in its rapid descent. Looking up, he saw the body of a man descending a few feet above the barrel, and, bracing himself, he reached out his right arm, and as Beliocci came near him awept the man toward the landing, where he fell with great force.

with great force.

The ironworker nearly lost his balance, but quickly caught Bellocet's clothing and dragged him to a place of safety. He was unconscious from the shock and bleeding from wounds in the head.

The foreman of carpenters sent for some whister, which was forced down Bellocet's throat, and Policeman Grace sent for an ambulance from the Budson Street Hospital.

Dr. Johnson said that Bellocet was badly hurt, but would recover. He was taken to the hospital suffering from some scalp wounds and contusions of the hip.

TOOK UP PHELAN'S CHALLENGE.

luite, Mont., April 10.—It has just been made pubthat when Congressman Linton declined to acthe challenge of Captain Thomas Phelan, of as City, it was accepted in his behalf by Cyrus L Page, a well-known old-timer of Butte. Page serifles, at seventy-five yards, the duel to take pase in Butte within six months. Phelan replied, sit said he had now become the challenged party, lad wanted to name weapons and place, but agreed to use rifles at ten paces. Page says he is the hallenged party, having simply accepted the challenge for Linton.

CANADA WILL TAKE HER CREES.

elena, Mont., April 10.—Governor Rickards has a letter from the Commissioner of Indian for the Northwest Territories of Canada. Jing to him that the Dominion Government willing to take charge of all Cree Indians, and can May next. The letter was sent to Secretary Oney, because the matter is international, with the national that the offer be accepted in final settlement the vexatious question. Several thousand of the seas-breeding Crees from Canada roam over the orthwestern border States, Montana having been secially afflicted with them.

DIED IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

well-known cities an old wn citizen, died suddenly in the office Y. Simmons, a dentist, at 9 o'clock this morn-He had just had a tooth extracted while under induence of gas, and he died after regaining sounces. Mr. Chace was eighty-two years old, was apparently in good health.

RECORD OF THE KATAHDIN.

ondon, Conn., April 10.-The record made as as Katahdin in her run yesterday was an se sam Katahdin in her run yesterday was an se of twelve and three-quarter knots an hour. It is she reached fifteen knots. This is given subority of a member of the Trial Board. It is designed to be a fifteen-knot boat.

ASSASSIN, BUTCHER OF HIS FAMILY AND

DENT OF PENTWATER, MICH.-SIX LIVES IN

Pentwater, Mich., April 10.-S. B. Minshall. an attorney of this town, made a successful attempt last night to assassinate William B. O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, After leaving Sands for dead, Minshall went to his home, killed his wife and three children, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Sands had been working in the office of the

company, and started home about 9:39 o'clock. When Sands met Minshall the latter had a Winchester riffe, and demanded that Sands accompany him. Sands attempted to disarm him, when Minshall fired, the bullet striking Sands in the upper part of his right arm and shattering it badly. Sands then ran toward his home, but was unable to get the door open. Minshall, who had followed his victim, fired four more shots, three of which took effect. By this time Sands had managed to unlock the door, and, as he entered, he fell insensible, and Minshall fled to his home

The noise caused by Sands's fall aroused his family, and help was summoned. A general alarm was sent out by the use of the town's fire whistle. A cartridge was found near where the shooting occurred, and it was identified by R. W. Fincher, a druggist, this morning, a belonging to a Winchester rifle which Minshall had borrowed from him yesterday for the purpose of shooting crows. This turned suspicion toward Minshall as the attempted assassin of Sands, and the big crowd which had gathered went to his house. The house was found lighted, but as no response could be obtained to the repeated knockings on the door, it was forced open. Mrs. Minshall's body was found lying against the door in the main room. Her lying against the door in the main room. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear. The body of Ruby, a sixteen-year-old daughter, and a promising musician, was found in one corner of the same room. She had been shot through the head. Mr. Minshall's body was found near his wife's with his throat cut. In a bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged four, and a two-year-old baby boy. One snot from the Winchester had ended both of their lives.

Minshall had always been considered an inoffensive man. He was forty-five years old.

Sands was Pentwater's leading citizen, and

offensive man. He was forty-five years old.
Sands was Pentwater's leading citizen, and was wealthy. He was Village President, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was sixty-five years old. He died at 7 o'clock to-night from loss of blood and the efo'clock to-night from loss of blood and the effects of having his arm amputated.

One of the letters which Minshall left was written to a friend in Chicago, asking him to care for his family in case they should survive him. In the letter he complained bitterly of the company's treatment of him in business matters. He wrote that he would demand satisfaction from Sands, and if he did not receive it he would take him along with him to satisfaction from Sands, and if he did not re-ceive it he would take him along with him to mix with the elements. From this letter it would appear that the murder of his family was an afterthought on the part of Minshall.

MINISTER WILLIS MAY RESIGN.

PASSENGERS FROM HONOLULU SAY HE HAS SOLD HIS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

San Francisco, April 10.-Passengers by the steamer Mariposa from Honolulu yesterday report that United States Minister Willis held an auction sale of a large portion of his household effects a lew days before the Mariposa sailed. They also say that the auction and the general selling out were preparatory to his leaving at an early date on his permanent return to the United States.

A registration act has nearly passed the two houses. A similar act passed the Legislature of 1892, but was lost on its way to the Queen by some This act compels every male unknown means. THE FIFTH ENCOUNTER OF THEIR JOINT DEBATE

TAKES PLACE IN ALBANY, GA.

Albany, Ga., April 10.—Albany was to-day the sense of the fifth joint debate between Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp. It was held in the rear of the Court House, under a tent, where

number of Assattles who have hitherto evaded taxation. While the whites generally favor this law a few are opposed to it, as savoring of European deapotism. Such a law is generally considered indispensible to any proper control of the Asiatic population, who are extremely difficult to identify. Washington, April 10.—It is said at the State Department that the return to the United States at this time of Albert T Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, who is expected to sail from Honolulu to-day, is not significant. Mr. Willis obtained three months' leave, and, for all the Department knows of the matter, he will go back to his post on its expiration.

AN ELEVATOR FALLS ONE STORY.

A NUMBER OF GIRLS MORE OR LESS HURT IN AN ACCIDENT IN A MERCER-

ST. BUILDING.

An elevator carrying seventeen working girls fell at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the first floor to the basement of Blaskoff & Co.'s lace house, at Nos. 193 and 195 Mercer-st., and injured five of the girls. All of those on the elevator were somewhat bruised, and two of them had to be taken to St Vincent's Hospital. These two were Katherine Curiey, sixteen years old, of No. 1,697 Third-ave., who suffered from shock and possible internal injuries, and Katherine Collins, eighteen years old, of No. 2,726 Second-ave., suffering from shock and a dislocated shoulder.

The others injured, who went home, were Kate Reilly, fifteen years old, of No. 226 First-ave.; Marietta Brown, thirteen years old, of No. 31 Lewist, and Lena Suber, twenty years old, address unknown.

st., and Lena Suber, twenty years old, address unknown.

Some part of the gearing broke, and the elevator went from the first floor to the basement, a distance of twenty-fiv feet, with frightful speed. When it landed the girls were all thrown into a heap in one correr. Some of them fainted and the rest screamed and shrieked at the top of their voices. Employes of various firms in the building helped the young women out of the elevator and took them into a nearby store. A report got abroad that six girls had been killed and Ambulances were summoned from Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals. The surgeons dressed the wounds and sent most of the girls to their homes. The two before mentioned were removed to St. Vincent's,

FAILURE OF HALL & GARRISON.

Philadelphia, April 10 (Special).-Hall & Garrison manufacturers of frames, and house decorators, Washington-ave., above Eleventh-st., have made an assignment to John C. Grady for the benefit of creditors, with liabilities estimated at \$250,000. The firm is composed of David Garrison, George C. Reucauff and Edward B. Staggers. The firm has been is composed to the staggers. The firm has been extending its business on a large scale of late, and found collections hard to make. Sufficient accommodations could not be secured from the banks to tide over the stringency, and the assignment foliowed. It is believed that the assets will meet the liabilities. Three hundred men are thrown out of work by the failure. The firm was formed in 1852, and was the pioneer in the picture-frame and moulding business. For several years it has done an extensive business in furnishing houses in fancy woods. At the present time the firm is engaged in furnishing woodwork for the new City Hall and for many of the finest houses now in course of construction in this city and New-York.

ARBOR DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 10.-Arbor Day was fittingly elebrated here to-day, notwithstanding the inelement weather. The most important of the cele brations was the planting by Governor Hastings on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania of a the campus of the University of Pennsylvania of a shoot from the old elm tree under which William Penn made a treaty with the Indians. The planting was part of an interesting programme prepared by the Porestry Association of Pennsylvania. The old elm stood on the banks of the Delaware River in this city until 1810, when it was blown down. Later the ground on which the tree had stood came into the possession of the ancestors of General Paul A. Oliver, of Wilkesbarre. Here they found a shoot which had sprung up where the old tree stood, and this they removed to a farm at Bay Ridge, N. Y., where it grew for fifty years and became almost as large as the original tree. General Oliver several years ago removed the elm to his place on the Wilkesbarre mountain, and it is from this tree that Governor Hastings planted a shoot to-day. Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, and others took part in the exercises.

BICYCLE NUMBER
of to-morrow's SUNDAY PRESS. Pages of information for cyclers. Be sure to get it.—(Advt.

TONAWANDA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

JUDGE WOODWARD SENDS CAPTAIN HYDE TO PRISON FOR LIFE-STIFF SENTENCES FOR

THE OTHER CONVICTS. Buffalo, April 10.-The last scenes of the Tona wanda rlot of last October, which resulted in the killing of Captain Lorenzo Phillips and his son Charles, were enacted in the Supreme Court this morning, when justice was meted out to the perpetrators of the brutal crime. The courtroom was

Judge Woodward took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock, and District-Attorney Kenefick at once moved sentence in the case of Captain George Hyde, who was convicted of murder in the second Judge Woodward said he had but one duty to perform, and sentenced the prisoner to Auburn Prison

The next to receive sentence was Captain Jesse Graves, Hyde's stepfather, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. He was sentenced to Auburn Prison for sixteen years.

Irving Collins, of Higginsville, N. Y., and John of Brooklyn, who pleaded guilty to man slaughter in the second degree, were then sentenced Sheridan Walker, Frederick Tanner, James Riley,

who pleaded guilty to rioting, were next sentenced Tanner and Dixon received six months in the Eric County Penitentiary; Riley, four months; Lasher, \$100 fine, and Wheeler was allowed to go

William Goddard then pleaded guilty to particl pating in an unlawful assembly, and was fined \$500. The indictment against Edward Munger was dis-

The case of Philip Perew, who declines to plead guilty, will be taken up later.

RUSSIA PAYS FOR HER HASTE.

LOSS OF HIS EYESIGHT.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 10 (Special).-Word was received by ex-Congressman R. E. DeForest and his law partner, J. B. Klein, of this city, to-night, effect that the Russian Government had Bridgeport, the American citizen who some eight years ago was imprisoned in Russia. The intelli gence was received through M. Nicholas C. De Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg. Kempinski was a retired business man of Bridge-port. He went to Russia to visit relatives and was reported to James G. Blaine, then Secretary of

State, and the latter, after investigating the case, demanded Kempinski's release. At first the Rus and international complications resulted, the Secre tary of State finally demanding the release of Kempinski, sending his ultimatum to the Russian Government. The prisoner was then released, after being confined for eight mouths in a dark cell, in which he lost his eyesight. He subsequently sued the Russian Government for 180,000 roubles.

which he lost his eyesight. He subsequently sued
the Russian Government for 100 60 roubles.

There was a question about the legality of his
citizenship papers, when affidavits signed by United
States Trensurer D. N. Morgan. Congressman R.
E. DeForest, Judge R. J. Waish, Judge P. Kane,
G. W. Hills and other prominent Connecticut men
were furnished, which proved beyond a question of
doubt Mr. Kempinsk's citizenship. The latter now
has an action of damages for 250,000 roubles against
the Russian Government for false imprisonment,
which is still in the hands of the United States
authorities for adjustment.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

COTELL, ALIAS SMITH, DESCRIBES HOW HE KILLED THE STONES.

Akron, Ohto, April 10.-Particulars of the confes sion drawn by Detectives Doran and Decelle, of Cleveland, from the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Stone have been obtained. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the detectives confronted Smith with the evidence they had gathered against "John Smith, we are sent by the Lord to have you tell us about this crime," suddenly exclaime

Smith's jaw dropped, his cheek blanched and his face began to twitch. Then came forth the acknowledgement: "The devil told me to do thes murders. I went to hed at \$ o'clock on the night the Stones were murdered, and after I had laid there a little while the devil got hold of me and told me and kill the Stone family. I got up at own below my knees. Then I took the basebal down below my knees. Then I took started for the Stone house. I got to the house and taking the ladder from the barn placed it ageinst the house and climbed up and looked into the room where Flora and Hattle were in bed. They were both assiesp. I looked through the window a moment, then went down the ladder and walked around to the side door. Through this I entered Mr. and Mrs. Stone's hedroom. I hit the old man on the head twice with the hat; then I hit Mrs. Stone. When they were dead I went up to Ira Stillson's room and knocked him in the head. Then I took Stillson's down they were dead I went up to Ira Stillson's room and knocked him in the head. Then I took Stillson's down they were dead I went up to Ira Stillson's room and knocked him in the head. Then I took Stillson's room and knocked Emma and Hattle in the head. I did not try to kill Flora but I don't know why I did not do it, unless it was because I laved her.

John Smith is the assumed name of a seventeen year-old Slav boy. His real name is Romulus Cotell. Many think him a maniac.

A CONFIDENCE MAN CAUGHT.

PAPER COLLAR JOE" OBJECTS TO BEING PHOTOGRAPHED AND WRECKS THE APPARATUS.

Joseph Kahn, alias Joe Krag, Joe Bond, and 'Paper Collar Joe," who, the police say, is one of the most notorious confidence men in the country is locked up at Police Headquarters charged with swindling Joel Hanford, a well-to-do farmer of Ithaca, by the old confidence methods. collar Joe's" accomplice, who is known to the police as Captain Taylor, was caught on March 21, and has been indicted and held for trial. The swindlers got \$11 from Hanford and also a check for \$390. Payment on the latter, however, was

stopped before it was presented. Yesterday morning after being paraded before the detective force for inspection, Proud, as the prisoner was called at Headquarters, was taken downstairs to be weighed and photographed for the Rogues' Gailery. He gave one giance at the scales and photographic apparatus and then announced his decided objection to undergoing the ordeal. In the struggle which followed the scales and the apparatus were wrecked. The detectives were com-pelled to take the prisoner to a photographer's at No. 689 Broadway and to hold him down by main force in a chair before the photograph could be obtained. Later he was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, and remanded by Magistrate Mott until this morning.
"Paper-Collar Joe's" right name is said to b

"Joe" Grogansky, and he is the son of a bric-a-brac dealer who is still in business at Niagara Falls. brac dealer who is still in business at Niagara Falls, He was, the police say, the friend and partner of "Tom" O'Brien and "Kid" Waddell, old-time confidence men of international notoriety in their time, Waddell was shot by O'Brien in Paris, and O'Brien is now serving a life sentence for the crime, Grogansky, who was a witness at the trial, has just returned from abroad, and this is his first introduction to the reformed Detective Bureau. He was well known to the old force, however, and is mentioned in Byrnes's book as a swindler well known in every city in the Union.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

THE DRIVER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RACING WITH ANOTHER TRUCK.

While Elfle Settergreen, four and a half years old, of No. 316 East Twenty-fifth-st., was playing with some other children at Twenty-fifth-st. and Sec-ond-ave., only a few doors from her home yester-day afternoon, she was knocked down and run over day afternoon, she was another down and run over by one of two trucks which are said to have been racing down the street. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died about 9 o'clock. Bellevue Hospital, where she died about 9 o'clock. The truck by which she was injured was a two-horse one owned by Carl Dietz, a soda water manufacturer at No. 22 Avenue A. It was driven by Charles Schonof. Policeman Byrnes, of the East Twenty-second-st. station arrested him. John Settergreen, the father of the child, is very bitter against Schonof. He secured statements from several witnesses as to the reckless driving of the truckman and declared that he would push the case against the prisoner.

NOT A HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A LAWYER'S AWFUL CRIME. JUSTICE WITH A FIRM HAND. CUBAN POLICY ANNOUNCED.

THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES MEDIATION TO SPAIN.

HE DECIDES NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE INSUR-GENTS AS BELLIGERENTS, BUT MAKES FRIENDLY OVERTURES IN THE HOPE

PORTANT DISPATCH SENT TO

President Cleveland has decided not to recog nize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, at least for the present. A dispatch, however, was sent by Secretary Olney to Mr. Taylor, the United States Minister at Madrid, yesterday, in which the President proposes mediation be tween the Spanish Government and the Cubans, and urges that his good offices be accepted in the friendly spirit in which they are tendered.

A FRIENDLY MESSAGE SENT TO SPAIN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 10 .-- An important dispatch bearing on Cuban affairs was sent to Madrid from the State Department to-day It was signed by Secretary Olney and andressed to Minister Tay In it the Cuban policy of the Administration was laid down with detail and particularity The four principal points of the dispatch are: First-The President proposes mediation on the

part of the United States, looking to a settlement of existing differences between the Spanish Government and the Cubans. Second-The dispatch refers to the corre

spondence between the State Department and the Madrid authorities in 1870, in which Spain promised to institute governmental reforms in Cuba, which promises, it is said, have not been

Third-The President says that the present rebellion in Cubs is more serious and widespread than any other which has arisen in recent years; that the insurgents control practically all of Cuba except Havana and its neighborhood, and that the elecumstances seem to warrant friendly overtures by this country.

Fourth-The United States Government assure Spain of the kindliest motives on its part in seeking to bring about a pacific settlement of affairs in Cuba, and urges that the good offices of this country be accepted in the spirit in which they are proffered

BELLIGERENCY NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED. It is well known here that since the passage of and Secretary Olney have been frequently in con sultation in relation to the general situation in Cuba, and to the wisest course for the United States to pursue under the circumstances. Few. if any, of the many friends of Cuba in Congress have expected that the President would take steps in harmony with the spirit of the resolu tions adopted by both branches. The President decided negatively on Tuesday the question of recognizing a state of belligerency in the island. In reaching this decision he followed the advice of Secretary Olney, which was based on the precedent established by President Grant in his first Administration, General Grant acting upor the earnest recommendations of Secretary Fish

It having been determined not to recognize belligerency in the Island, the point to be decided was what steps, if any, should be taken. The President and the Secretary of State were in the opinion that some measures were necessary. As a result of several conferences at the White House the President finally decided that, as said above, mediation on the part of the United States should be suggested to Spain.

So far as is known, the President has not discussed his proposed course with any other member of the Cabinet than Mr. Olney. He regards the Secretary of State as his safest and soundest international affairs it is the exception when he asks for the views of any other Cabinet Minister. In all affairs of State go into details, as well as to watch the general drift of important diplomatic dispatches. In the case of Cuba he did not depart from his rule. He drew up not only the outline of Mr. Olney's the paragraphs and some of the sentences.

ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE UNJUSTIFI-

ABLE. The President views the present condition of affairs in Cuba as deserving serious consideration. He recognizes that conditions exist which are most unfortunate, and which are injurious, not only to Spain, but to the vast commerce between the United States and Cuba. He real izes, however, that Spain and this country are on terms of amity, and thinks that vigorous proceedings on the part of the United States would result in the loss of the object aimed at. Arbitrary interference might mean a

rupture of the friendly relations between Spain and the United States. The President is opposed to the adoption of measures which might lead to such a result. He regards the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba as unwise and unjustifiable under the circumstances, and as

certain to irritate the Spanish people. For the present, at least, he is of the opinion that the best course is to offer the good offices of this Government in effecting a settlement of the serious differences between Spain and the

THE SUGGESTIONS TO SPAIN.

Secretary Olney's letter to Minister Taylor was written in the most cautious manner. In referring to the proposition that Spain accept mediation on the part of the United States, he says that the attitude of this country in the matter is a friendly one, and that the United States can have no other object, as Spain must know, than to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba. He compliments Spain to the extent of intimating that she is too great a Power to fear to do what is right, and that if the claims of the Cuban insurgents as to Spanish wrongs are based on fact, it is the duty of the Madrid Government to institute a more just, lenient and humane policy toward Cuba. Such a course, it is pointed out, would tend to bring about quiet and restore order in the island and modify the growing impression throughout the world that many of the alleged evils in Cuba are the result of harsh treatment or the maladministration of the Colonial Government.

As one reason for suggesting mediation in the case, Minister Taylor is informed that many of the citizens in this country interested in estates in Cuba, or in the commerce with the island, have suffered, and are suffering on acrount of the present rebellion. This fact and others which the Secretary sets forth are, in his opinion, a sufficient justification for proposing to Spain that she accept the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of differences between the mother country and her island colony.

The Secretary of State refers to the correspondence between the State Department and the Madrid Government in the first Administration of President Grant, when Secretary Fish, by direction of the President, proposed that the United States should act as mediator between Spain and the insurgents. Spain then politely declined the good offices of this country, but intimated that the time might come when they would be acceptable to her. She promised, however, that a number of important governmental reforms should be instituted in Cuba-among others that the taxes in the isiand should be equitably levied, that no unjust | CAN IT BE PASSED AGAIN! discrimination should be made against nativ Cubans in the matter of holding office; that the security of persons and property should be maintained; that the judiciary should be separated from the military authority, and that greater freedom of speech, press and religion should be allowed. In those days slavery existed in Cuba, and, partly at the instance of the United States, the Spanish Government passed a law of emancipation.

PROMISES NOT FULFILLED. A number of other important reforms have

not been brought about, however, and the Sec-

retary points out that representatives of the

insurgents in Washington contend that there is no probability of changes in law and custom being made. In a communication to the State Department, T. Estrada Palma, representing the insurgent party, has stated that the causes of the present revolution in the island are substantially the same as those which produced the former revolution lasting from 1868 to 1878 and terminating only on the representation of the Spanish Government that Cuba should enthe Spanish Government that Cuba should enjoy such reforms as should remove all ground of complaint on the part of the Cuban people. Unfortunately, Mr. Palma says, the hopes thus held out have never been realized. The representation which was to be given to the Cubens has proved to be absolutely without character. Taxes have been levied anew on everything conceivable; the offices in the island have increased, but the officers are all Spaniards; the native Cubans have been left with no public duties whatsoever to perferm except the payment of taxes to the Government and blackmail to the officials, without privilege even to move from place to place in the island except on the permission of Governmental authority.

framed laws so that the natives have substantially been deprived of the right of suffrage. There is only \$146,000 devoted to internal im-There is only \$746,000 devoted to internal improvements out of the \$26,000,000 collected by taxes. If even part of the injustice and harshness alleged by the insurgents exists in Cuba important reforms would appear to be demanded under the circumstances, Mr. Olney points out.

AMERICAN INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Secretary Olney informs Minister Taylor that from advices received from Cuba it is made clear that the present revolution in the island is more widespread than the ten years' revois more widespread than the ten years revolution, and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of the situation except in and near Havana. These conditions, in the opinion of the Secretary, go to show the extent of the insurrectionary movement, and the large number of persons engaged in it, and the effect is, in his opinion, a serious blow to business throughout the island, and operates necessarily greatly to the disadvantage of the commerce of the United States.

Much more in this strain is said in the dispatch to Minister Taylor, but the whole drift of the Secretary's statements is that the present revolution has made greater headway than any preceding revolution in Cuba, and that the conditions are cause for grave concern on the part of the United States. Mr. Olney intimates that if the insurgents have not been successful in overcoming the Spanish forces and getting control of the island, it is equally true that Spain has not put down the rebellion.

The Secretary closes his dispatch by directing Minister Taylor to assure Spain of the friendliness of this country in proposing mediation. His argument throughout is a strong one, Minister Taylor is instructed to lay the President's proposition before the Spanish Foreign Secretary at an early date, and to communicate the reply of the Madrid Government promptly upon receiving it. lution, and that the insurgents are reported to

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS FREE.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL IN THE CUBAN CASES.

THE JURY OUT ONLY TEN MINUTES-ARGUMENTS

OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES-JUDGE

The jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Court, which has been trying John D. Hart, Captain Samuel Hughes, Captain Lawrence Brabazon, Benjamin Guerra and Bernardo J. Bueno, charged with having been concerned in the alleged Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Bermuda, at 6 o'clock last evening prought in a verdict of not guilty The jury was out only ten minutes.

The day's proceedings in court were taken up with arguments by counsel on both sides

and the Judge's charge to the jury. William M. Ivins at the opening of court continued his argument, which he began on Thursday, to show that the Bermuda expedi tion was not a military expedition within the meaning of the law. Assistant United States District-Attorney Kohler opposed Mr. Ivins's contention, and Judge Brown expressed th opinion that the mere fact of a body of men without organization or combination going to Cuba for the purpose of enlisting there, did not

constitute a military expedition. Emmet R. Olcott and Mr. Ivins summed up for the defence, both contending that there had been no military organization in the Ber-

muda expedition In the course of Mr. Ivins's address there was a bit of verbal sparring between counsel. "I came into this case as I would go into game of whist, but I soon found that Mr. Hin-

man was playing poker." "That," retorted Mr. Hinman, "is the reason I 'called' you yesterday when you offered \$1,000 to any charity if I could show any evidence connecting Bueno with the Hawkins; and, by-

the-way, how about that \$1,000?" "You wanted me this morning to send it to an institution in which one of the jurous is interested," replied Mr. Ivins, "and I declined; but I don't believe you affected the juror's

judgment a bit." Then Mr. Ivins went on to say that he had seen many diaphanous cases in his twenty-five years at the bar, but this was the most diaphanous case in his experience.

"Our Government never has framed, and I hope it never will frame, a law which stands between a foreigner's legitimate effort toward the freedom of his country, or between the proper effort of an American to aid in freeing any country," said Mr. Ivins.

Assistant District-Attorney Hinman follower in his summing up for the prosecution. In the course of Mr. Hinman's description of the part the several defendants had, as he alleged, taken in the preparation of the expedition, Captain Brabozon attempted to arise from his seat and contradict the Assistant District-Attorney. The Captain was quieted by the lawyers for the

defence.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Brown told of the object of the statute under which the accused were indicted, and of the necessity for it. The statute prohibited he said, persons from enlisting in this country to serve against foreign Governments with whom the United States was at peace, but it did not prohibit individuals, either one or any other number, from going to foreign countries for the purpose of enlistment. The statute, No. 5,285, prohibited a military expedition from this country, and the question for the jury was whether the defendants had been concerned in a military expedition. De Villa's was the only testimony to show positively a military organization, the pedition. De Villa's was the organization, the Judge said. He dwelt upon the contradictions in this witness's evidence. The jury retired at 5:50, and at 6 o'clock brought in a verdict acquitting all the defendants. There was loud applause when the verdict was announced.

MACEO TELLS OF HIS SUCCESSES. THE SPANISH TROOPS ARE UTTERLY UNABLE TO STOP HIM, HE SAYS.

Washington, April 10 (Special) .- A letter from General Antonio Macco, the insurgent Cuban leader, which shows his movements during the last two months and the success he has met with, was received at the Cuban Legation here this morning.

Continued on Second Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS,

HOSTILITY IN THE ASSEMBLY TO THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

MESSAGES FROM MAYORS STRONG, WURSTER AND GLEASON RECEIVED IN ALBANY, BUT

> NOT OPENED-PLATT SWILL WORK-ING FOR THE MEASURE.

Albany, April 10 (Special).-Messages on the Greater New-York bill were received this afternoon by John S. Kenyon, slerk of the Senate, from Mayor Strong, of New-York; Mayor Wurs-Island City. Their contents have not been of ficially announced, as they were not handed to Mr. Kenyon till after the Senate had adjourned, but it is known that Mayor Wurster returned a veto and Mayor Gleason an approval of the meas-

ure. What Mayor Strong did is not known. were in the Senate Chamber before the Senate adjourned, but they did not deliver the papers until after adjournment. Then Mr. Kenyon locked the documents up in his safe and refused to make them public until Monday evening, when the Senate reconvenes. This proceeding was taken, it is said, at the suggestion of Senator

The Senators and Assemblymen departed for home under an impression that Mayors Strong and Wurster had both vetoed the bill. Telegrams were received from Brooklyn saying positively that Mayor Wurster had taken such action. Senator Lexow, the author of the bill, was gloomy after receiving these reports, but he said he would attempt to have the bill passed over the vetoes, if they had been sent, and expressed his opinion that he would be successful.

Several Senators, especially Mullin and Malby, will undoubtedly vote against rassing the bill over the veto of a Mayor. It is probable, howover the veto of a Mayor. It is probable, however, that the measure can be passed again in the Senate, but it is doubtful if it can get through the Assembly. Thirty-six Republican Assemblymen voted aginst it before, and a still larger number were secretly opposed to it, so that only pressure from Thomas C. Platt induced them to support it. If the Republican Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn have vetoed the bill, many of these men will vote to sustain the vetoes. The general opinion among them is that Brooklyn bayes a referendum on the Greater New-The general opinion among them is that brought to have a referendum on the Greater New-York charter.

Thomas C. Platt, however, has not given up have the bill passed and signed by

Thomas C. Platt, however, has not given up his fight to have the bill passed and signed by Governor Morton. Within two or three days personal appeals have been received from him by members of the Legislature asking them to pass the bill over Mayors Ctrong and Wurster's vetoes, if vetoes should be sent to Albany. Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was here to-day, insisting that the bill should be passed. the bill shou. I be passed.

MAYOR STRONG IS RETICENT. IT IS NOT DOUBTED, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAS

DISAPPROVED THE BILL Mayor Strong sent the Greater New-York bill back to Albany by special messenger yesterday. Late in the day he received a telegram from Albany from the messenger, Mr. Cole, who is one of his official stenographers, saying that he had delivered the Mayor's message to the Secretary of the Senate, but that it would remain unopened until the Senate convened again next Monday evening.

The Mayor refused to give out the text of his memorandum accompanying the bill, or to say anything about the contents of his message. He thought that it would not be courteous to the Legislature to make public the contents of a document addressed to that body until received by its members. The example of Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, who promptly gave out their messages after dispatching them to Albany, did not move Colonel Strong. He sturdly declined to change his mind, and would not even say what his action on the Greater New-York bill had been. That he disapproved it, and gave the reasons which have already been attributed to him for so doing, was not, however, doubted. thing about the contents of his message.

BRUSH CONSOLIDATION BILL. THE BROOKLYN SENATOR'S PLAN INCLUDES A

NEW COMMISSION AND A REFERENDUM. Albany, April 10.-Senator Brush to-day introduced a bill creating a commission to consider the question of municipal government in New-York City, Brooklyn and surrounding districts. It provides of Brooklyn shall each appoint three commiss ers, who shall serve without pay, and who, together with the two Mayors, shall constitute a commission to be known and designated as the "Metropolitan mmission." The Andrew H. Green Greater New-York Commission is abolished, and, under the terms of the bill, it must turn its records over to the new

Upon organization the Metropolitan Commission shall proceed at once to inquire into the question of the federation of or otherwise changing the local government of all the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations (other than counties) and towns within the following territory: municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Alder-men and Commonalty of the city of New-York, the city of Brooklyn and county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead in the county of Queens which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the Atlantic Ocean.

The commission shall take into consideration any plans for the better government of the territory above mentioned and described, and, if it shall consider advisable any change in the local or municipal governments of the territory involved, shall formulate a plan or charter embodying its recommendations for the government of the territory. The commission shall also prepare a comprehensive synopsis of the plan or charter, which synopsis shall be submitted at the next general election following the conclusion of the deliberations of the commission, but not later than at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1897, to the vote of the electors of the territory involved, to the vote of the electors of the territory involved, in order to obtain the sentiments of the people of the territory as a guide to future legislative action. If the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in either of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn against or disapproving of the synopsis of the plan or charter thus submitted, no further action upon the subject of federation or changing in any way the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act shall be taken under this act, and the powers and terms of office of the members of the Metropolitan Commission shall, as soon as the result of such negative vote shall be officially announced, immediately cease and terminate, and all records and documents of such commission shall become the property of the State.

such commission shall become the property of the State.

If, however, the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in both the city of New-York and the city of Brooklyn for, or approving of the synopsis of the pian or charter thus submitted, then the commission shall submit to the Legislature its report, with a bill embodying the proposed changes in the local government of the territory involved, together with the charter or plan, a synopsis of which has been so approved by the electors, said bill and report to be submitted not later than January 31, 1838.

If, after due deliberation, the Metropolitan Commission shall decide to recommend no change in the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act, it shall so report to the Legislature immediately, if said Legislature be then in session, and, if not, as soon as it shall convene.

WHAT GLEASON THINKS OF IT. HE SENDS A LETTER TO ALBANY STATING WHY

Mayor P. J. Gleason, of Long Island City, when he returned the Greater New-York bill to Albany, also sent a letter in which he expressed his views

read:

In returning to the Senate the Senate bill No. 825 and Assembly bill No. 611, entitled "An Act consolidating the local governments of the territories, within the city and county of New-York, the counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City, as well as the towns of Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica and part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof," with official notice of the acceptance of Long Island City and the Mayor and majority of the Common Council of said city, I cannot but repeat my personal approval of the purposes of the bill and my sincere satisfaction at being able to

in favor of rightly made, ready-to-wear clothing.
Ours is such. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROAD-WAY, COR. STH-ST.—(Adv.